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## Soviet Press Claims U.S. Is Conducting Vast Spy Campaign

United Press International

MOSCOW — Two nationally distributed Soviet newspapers on Sunday accused U.S. diplomats, military attachés, journalists, students and tourists of engaging in widespread espionage against the Soviet Union.

The newspapers, *Sovetskaya Rossiya* and *Trud*, as well as a local publication, *Moskovskaya Pravda*, printed long articles devoted to alleged U.S. intelligence activity.

The dispatches followed the televising nationally of a 10-part spy thriller called "This Is Unauthorized to State." Purportedly based on fact, it depicted the activities of Moscow-based U.S. diplomats engaged in espionage and plots by the United States to topple a fictional African government.

*Sovetskaya Rossiya* (Soviet Russia) said the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had recruited numerous Americans traveling to the Soviet Union in different capacities to carry out espionage.

The newspaper also said visual observation was the CIA's most heavily used intelligence technique.

"The U.S. State Department gets between 40 and 60 percent of the material it needs by visual intelligence work, combined with a study of the Soviet press," *Sovetskaya Rossiya* said.

"First of all, the personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, primarily members of the naval and air force attaché sections [constitute] the main force of the traditional apparatus of authorized espionage," the newspaper said.

Secondly, American journalists accredited to the U.S.S.R., who, the CIA believes, have greater opportunities for these activities than the regular CIA personnel," it said.

*Sovetskaya Rossiya* also said the CIA "bends over backwards to make use of the tourists that visit our country" by including spies in tourist groups.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Moscow said there would be no immediate response to the article.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Photo: AP Classified Ad Dept

INTERNATIONAL HEADLINE

AP Wirephoto

## Bourguiba, Tunisian Stability Both Appear Frail

By James Rupert  
Washington Post Service

TUNIS — Officially, President Habib Bourguiba's 81st birthday on Aug. 3 was a holiday; politically, it was an omen of Tunisia's uncertain future.

Although increasingly frail, Mr. Bourguiba retains a determination to remain at Tunisia's helm, where he has been since the country gained independence from France in 1956. Last fall, he said he hoped to rule Tunisia for 10 more years.

But Mr. Bourguiba, who is president-for-life, seldom speaks in public these days and when he does, his words are slurred. His frequent trips abroad for rest and medical treatment are also reminders of his mortality.

Despite his age, Mr. Bourguiba remains the most important source of popular support for a government that faces increasingly tough challenges. Diplomats here and independent Tunisian observers worry about the stability of Mr. Bourguiba's staunchly pro-Western government after he dies.

Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, 58, is constitutionally designated to

take over when Mr. Bourguiba dies. But Tunisian and diplomatic political analysts agree that Mr. Mzali and his government have been discredited in the eyes of many Tunisians. Discouraged over unemployment and poverty flared into riots in January, when Mr. Mzali tried to remove longstanding subsidies on bread by doubling its price overnight.

The government called out tanks and troops to regain control of the streets. Mr. Bourguiba, who had approved the price increase, reversed the decision, saying he had not known how large the increase would be.

Since mid-June, the Tunisian government has made politically conciliatory gestures, including Mr. Bourguiba's commutation of eight death sentences stemming from the riots. There is no evidence, however, that Mr. Mzali is also popular, except among Islamic fundamentalists.

He has pushed hard for public education, which absorbs nearly a third of the state budget. Ironically, that policy and Tunisia's receptiveness to Western influences contribute to its political difficulties, by making Tunisia's keenly aware of the higher standard of living across the Mediterranean.

In increasing numbers, educated

young people are joining discouraged, often angry job-seekers standing idly on street corners. Western economic analysts put the unemployment rate, including women and occasional workers not counted by the government, at 25 percent to 30 percent.

Still, Western economic analysts say the worst is yet to come for the Tunisian economy, probably within the next three to four years. Europe is no longer willing to absorb thousands of Tunisian émigrés. Also, analysts say, with the pending entry of Portugal and Spain into the European Community, Tunisia at best can hope to maintain its level of exports to Europe, its best customer.

In addition, Tunisia will soon become a net oil importer, probably in 1987 or 1988, according to a Western economic specialist.

Even foreign economists here suggest that Tunisia's economic problems are caused largely by external factors, notably the world recession.

Government leaders frequently cite statistics showing steady economic growth in the last two years. But with the population growing at

2.6 percent annually, and about half of all Tunisians under the age of 20, opposition leaders say only a basic redistribution of wealth can provide political stability.

Diplomats and Tunisian political analysts wonder how Mr. Mzali will seek the support he will need to govern after Mr. Bourguiba's death.

"He must either pursue a real democratization or he must use repression," a Tunisian journalist said.

The leadership of a major opposition party, the Movement of Socialist Democrats, last week repeated its call for full democratization, including "the radical revision of broad economic and social policies."

Tunisia's last elections in 1981, were generally discredited as having been rigged by the authorities.

But even if Mr. Mzali is committed to opening up the political process after Mr. Bourguiba's death, Western diplomats say entrenched interests in the government party will not easily give up their hold on power.



Habib Bourguiba

## WORLD BRIEFS

### West German Army Is Called Weak

HAMBURG (UPI) — A report says the West German Army is so weak and ill-equipped that the Western allies could only withstand a conventional Warsaw Pact attack for seven days. *Der Spiegel* said.

Quoting extensively from what *Der Spiegel* said was a recent report to the Ministry of Defense by the West German Army inspector, General Wolfgang Altenburg, the magazine said he identified "grave weaknesses," that would force the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to fall back quickly on nuclear escalation in the event of an attack from Eastern Europe.

Peter Kurt Wuerthbach, state secretary at the Defense Ministry, described the report as "a mixture of silly season half truths, speculation and hints from old documents."

### Last Senior Solidarity Leader Is Freed

WARSAW (AP) — A Solidarity activist, Jan Rulewski, has been released from Warsaw's main prison, the last of seven senior union officials imprisoned since the December 1981 military crackdown to be freed under last month's general amnesty.

The militant leader of the trade union said in a telephone interview Saturday that he was driven by police to his home in the northern city of Bydgoszcz after being released Friday from Rakowice Prison.

"I simply left a prison with bars, and right now I'm staying in a prison without bars," said Mr. Rulewski, who added that he has been under close police surveillance since his release.

### Jailed Uruguay Leader Assails Pact

MONTEVIDEO (Combined Dispatches) — Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, a presidential candidate imprisoned by the Uruguayan government, has criticized an agreement between political groups and the military regime that will allow for November elections to restore civilian rule in Uruguay.

In a letter released Friday by the National Party, which he heads, Mr. Ferreira called the pact "a barbarity" that "pretends that the Uruguayans will accept a dictatorship." The National Party, one of Uruguay's two traditional political blocs, boycotted the civilian-military talks because of its leader's imprisonment. The party has threatened to boycott the Nov. 25 general elections unless Mr. Ferreira is freed in time to run for president.

Meanwhile, the military government, which has been in power since 1973, announced that it had begun releasing more than 150 political prisoners, a condition of the agreement intended to restore civilian rule. A statement issued Friday said the Supreme Military Council had reviewed 400 cases involving subversion and had decided to free 154 of the prisoners. It decided to keep 181 in jail and failed to make a final decision in 65 cases. (AP, UPI)

### Febres Cordero Installed in Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador (LAT) — Leon Febres Cordero, a wealthy businessman, became president of Ecuador on Friday in the Andean nation's first transfer of power from one elected government to another in a generation.

Mr. Febres Cordero, an American-educated conservative, assumed the post of office from the outgoing president, Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, in a ceremony attended by foreign officials, including the U.S. vice president, George Bush.

In his inaugural address, Mr. Febres Cordero, who must deal with a leftist-controlled congress, pledged government austerity and a decisive role for private enterprise in attacking endemic poverty in this nation of 8.7 million inhabitants. Mr. Febres Cordero is seeking major foreign assistance in confronting Ecuador's economic crisis. The country is receiving about \$150 million in American aid this year.

### 4 Libyans in Siege Reported Executed

LONDON (AP) — Four of the 30 Libyans who returned home after a 10-day siege in their London embassy in April have been executed, the Daily Express reported Sunday.

The British Foreign Office said it had no knowledge of the alleged executions in Tripoli on the orders of the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qadhafi. A Foreign Office spokesman said Britain's only diplomat in the Libyan capital had not mentioned any such executions.

The British tabloid quoted an unspecified intelligence report as saying the four were executed for crimes against the state after a secret trial. The paper said the report identified the dead as Dr. Omar Sodani, Ali Abuzied, Matouk Matouk and Abdul Ghadir Baghdadi.

### Italy Buying Equipment for Missiles

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Defense Department has said that Italy has decided to buy equipment to manufacture Maverick air-to-ground missiles for itself and five other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Other countries that are to share in the \$1.5-billion purchase of the 15,000 heat-seeking missiles are Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, the Netherlands and Turkey, the department said Friday.

The Pentagon said other NATO nations might join the consortium later.

### Corsica Votes for Regional Assembly

AJACCIO, Corsica (Reuters) — Corsica's voters went to the polls Sunday to choose a new regional assembly for the island, which has been divided by separatist violence for two decades. No incidents were reported.

Running for the first time is the separatist Corsican Movement for Self-determination, known as MCA. It is widely regarded as the political arm of the banned Corsican National Liberation Front. Nine other parties are running, including the ultralibertarian National Front, which took 13 percent of the Corsican vote in European elections last June.

A single group of candidates from France's national opposition parties, the center-right Union for French Democracy, or UDF, and the Gaullist Rally for the Republic, the RPR, is expected to emerge as the largest group. The leftist parties, unable to overcome traditional divisions, are running separately.

### Bolivian Army Enters Cocaine Area

LA PAZ (AP) — At least 500 soldiers have entered Bolivia's principal cocaine-producing region in an effort to dismantle a billion-dollar industry, U.S. and Bolivian drug enforcement sources said Sunday.

Press sources in Cochabamba said that in anticipation of the military incursion in July at least 20,000 cocaine producers and traffickers fled the Chapare, 300 miles (486 kilometers) to the east of La Paz, which was declared a military zone on July 30.

Witnesses said the army was firmly in control and the government had declared a curfew in the region, which produces 80 percent of the country's annual output of 220 metric tons of cocaine.

They were described as two Indian employees of Air Lanka, the Sri Lankan national airline; two Sri Lankan Tamils, one of them a former senior Colombo customs officer; and an Indian Tamil who is an air airport policeman.

Sri Lankan Tamil exile groups in India denied Sunday any connection with the five persons arrested. Kovai Mahesan, president of the Tamil Eelam Liberation Front, said none of the Tamil separatist groups based in Madras, including the biggest, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, had a part in the blast.

President Milton Obote of Uganda appointed an officer from his own tribe, Brigadier General Smith Opono-Antoku, to replace the army chief of staff, Major General David Oyite-Ojok, a close adviser who was killed in a helicopter crash in December.

Botswana will hold its first general elections since 1979 on Sept. 3, President Quett K. Masire announced Saturday. Voters will elect 34 members of Parliament, where Mr. Masire's party holds 28 seats. Local elections will be held the same day.

(AP)

## Foreign Exchange Conference London, November 26-27

The tenth International Herald Tribune conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks" will, among other things, assess the impact of U.S. election results on international currency markets.

The conference has become a key event for corporate treasurers, finance directors and international bankers.

For registration information, please contact Susan Lubomirski, Conference Manager, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France, or telephone (33.1) 747.16.86 or telex 612.832F.



Caran d'Ache is a brand of high-quality writing instruments and accessories. The advertisement features a sleek, modern pen and a small pouch. The text includes the company's name, address, and a call to action for more information.



# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Germans in a Romance

All that backstage commotion in central Europe is now erupting into a once unimaginable spat between Soviet and German Communists. The East Germans, having dutifully sacrificed a pot of gold medals at Los Angeles, refuse to humor the Russians again by also passing up gold loans from West Germany. And, despite fierce Soviet pressure, Erich Honecker is holding to his plan to be the first East German leader to visit Bonn, next month.

Gold may be the least of it. There is a larger flirtation between the Germans, even though both know that remarriage is impossible. Contrary to most calculations in Washington and Moscow, the Germans are straining to bridge the gulf that history has dug between them.

Hitler's thunderous quest for *Lebensraum* (more living space) is what brought Germany to ruin and left it, and Europe, divided into Communist and democratic zones. Most non-Germans have since figured that these divisions are permanent and stable. But Germans, East and West, now talk passionately about *Spiebraum* — more room for maneuver between the powers who divided their country.

West Germany, having paid its NATO dues by admitting new U.S. missiles, is scurrying to lavish credits on East Germany and form new links that could survive if not displaced by the Soviet-U.S. storms overhead. This West German yearning for an Ostpolitik aimed at detente is hardly new; it was invented by Willy Brandt's Social Democrats, some of whom would now pursue it clear out of NATO. What is new is the enthusiasm for Ostpolitik among West Germany's pro-NATO conservatives. They are discovering national emotions even deeper than a desire for profitable East-West trade.

More startling is the reciprocal enthusiasm of East German Communists. After warning of an "ice age" if the NATO missiles were planted on their frontier, they have been most

unglacial. Indeed, they have muttered objections to the Soviet missiles on their soil and are welcoming detente even as Soviet propaganda paints West Germany as daily more satanic.

Mr. Honecker has packed carefully for the trip West. He has a new \$300-million credit from West German banks that the Russians call dangerous honey. He has promised to let thousands of East Germans follow the 30,000 who have been allowed to move West this year. He is letting more West Germans visit relatives in the East. He has permitted cahies to bring in clear reception of West German television for the East German regions that felt left out of the nightly broadcast reunion.

All in all, East German officials are unmistakably proud of Moscow's denunciations of their "independence." And if Mr. Honecker makes his defiant trip to Bonn, he will gain stature also in Hungary and Romania, which have been cheering him on.

West Germany, meanwhile, is unshamed of the red carpet it has prepared for him. Chancellor Helmut Kohl has been reading up on his guest's youth in the Saar region and claims to be impressed by the nationalism that moderated Communism even then. Franz-Josef Strauss, Bavaria's crusty cold warrior, has bestowed his blessing after a tour of the East with a case full of credit offers.

It is easy to make too much of all this, but dangerous to make too little. The Germans hunger to *feel* united even if they must live apart. By purging the dream, or nightmare, of "reunification," they think they have found the way to maneuver around the superpowers. These stirrings could be seen as the final steps of accommodation to a bitter defeat. More likely, they are the first faint steps toward the unknown by people who think it was their fathers, not they, who lost World War II.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Yes, the Nuclear Arms Race Is Everybody's Business

By John Marks and David Landau

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union and the United States do not see eye to eye on questions of nuclear disarmament, but they tend to agree on one thing: The issue involves their national security and nobody else's. However, six prominent leaders of countries that do not possess these weapons have staked out the claim of nonnuclear nations for a say in arms control.

"The people we represent are no less threatened by nuclear war than the citizens of the nuclear weapons states," they said in a statement that received little attention when it was issued in May. "It is primarily the responsibility of the nuclear weapons states to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, but this problem is too important to be left to those states alone."

The six leaders — Argentina's Raúl Alfonsín, Greece's Andreas Papandreou, India's Indira Gandhi, Mexico's Miguel de la Madrid, Sweden's Olaf Palme and Tanzania's Julius Nyerere — made an extraordinary appeal for superpower action to break the nuclear deadlock. Their statement called for a halt to all testing, production and deployment of nuclear arms "as a necessary first step."

Representing five continents, the politically diverse signatories are much more than simple petitioners, since they carry a large weight of opinion and responsibility with them. The initiative was originated by Parliamentarians for World Order, whose members are some 600 legislators in 33 countries.

The leaders contend that the superpowers are not dealing with security questions in ways that make the rest of the world feel safe. The superpowers may not be listening, but initiatives from nonnuclear powers testify to the fear and frustration that is felt so widely.

The clear message is that the nuclear crisis is global and demands global resolution. It does not call for unilateral disarmament or capitulation. It does present the superpowers with the imperative to move beyond narrow nationalism and cooperate with smaller countries in building a common security system.

The six-nation appeal could be an important advance in human history if it somehow

persuades the nuclear powers to end their paralysis in negotiations. Given the fact that the superpowers do not usually welcome advice from smaller countries on how to handle their affairs, the responses in Washington and Moscow were not unexpected.

The State Department said it "respects the sincerity of purpose and commitment to peace" of the six leaders. The Soviet agency Tass said Moscow is "prepared to cooperate in this matter with all who want to promote a genuine reduction of tensions."

Why should third parties not put forward specific initiatives, as well as general statements of concern? The control of nuclear weapons is hardly the exclusive concern of the United States and the Soviet Union. It is plainly a matter of common security rather than anyone's national security alone.

This is so obvious that it is all too often forgotten. The unfortunate reality of the nuclear age is that the modern nation-state can no longer guarantee security. No nation can defend itself against destruction. The nation that determines whether its people live or die is located in some other country.

As things now stand, each superpower imposes to place responsibility for the nuclear impasse on the other. The nonnuclear nations have a different perspective. They have as much to lose from a nuclear war as the superpowers. Even if their territories were not destroyed by direct hits (as would almost certainly happen in Central Europe), a nuclear war would probably make the entire planet uninhabitable. At the very least, the economies of all countries would shiver after the destruction of the industrial world; political systems

as we know them would be likely to dissolve. Although the nonnuclear countries have failed to solve many of their own problems, they are not mired in static positions and ideologies where the arms race is concerned. Most important, they do not have domestic constituencies with powerful vested interests in maintaining the nuclear balance at its present precarious level. They are open to new possibilities and creative approaches in a way that the superpowers are not.

Last fall, then Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada sought to get beyond the stalemate by proposing, among other things, that the nuclear states come together at a summit and talk with each other in the framework of "10 points of common ground." The points include recognition that nuclear war is unavoidable, unacceptable and preventable, and that the nuclear powers must acknowledge the legitimate security interests of each.

This last acknowledgment is often missing at high levels of the U.S. government — and, presumably, in similar Soviet circles. At a recent private meeting at a Washington institute, a senior U.S. arms control official was asked if the Soviets felt that their security was threatened by America. He answered that Soviet concerns about an alleged U.S. threat had no validity beyond propaganda.

All of Mr. Trudeau's 10 points are rooted in common sense. They recognize that in the nuclear era everyone is in the same boat. Unfortunately, arguments over SS-20 and Pershing missiles tend to get bogged down in technical details and simply ignore the threats that ordinary people can relate to.

The nuclear giants are generally condescending toward small-power meddling. But genuine acceptance of principles such as Mr. Trudeau's could create the climate in which fruitful negotiations could begin.

John Marks is executive director of Search for Common Ground, a Washington organization. David Landau is author of "Kissinger: The Use of Power." They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



## What Is Obote Hiding?

Five years after its liberation from the butchery of Idi Amin, Uganda is again a killing ground. In recent months more than 100,000 people have been massacred or starved, according to reports that the U.S. State Department finds credible. Other diplomats assert that many Ugandans have died in camps served by international relief agencies, whose activities Uganda suspended last March. But on villainous tyrant is to blame. The blame falls on a feeble government unable to control its army and unwilling to ask for the outside help it so plainly needs.

Rather than admit failure to contain tribally based rebellion, President Milton Obote wants the world to believe nothing is amiss. But the reports alone caused him anxiety to suspend the training of four of his officers in the United States and to cancel a visit by a U.S. military attaché. What is Mr. Obote hiding?

It is hard to understand the proposal by Elliott Abrams, the State Department's assistant secretary for human rights. He urges Congress to change the law that prevents using foreign aid funds to train security police, but would such a program help in Uganda, where the army is responsible for abuses that Mr. Abrams credibly denounces as "horrendous"? And isn't it the lack of U.S. complicity that enables him to speak out against the butchery?

In any case, Mr. Obote shows little inclination to seek foreign help to curb his troops. On becoming the first president of independent Uganda in 1962, he quarreled with the country's four tribal kingdoms, alienating the most important of them, the Baganda. He and a fellow socialist, Tanzania's Julius Nyerere, feuded with Kenya, thus nullifying the promise of an East African economic community. That paved the way for Idi Amin's coup in 1971, unleashing a slaughter that took perhaps 300,000 lives in a population of 12 million.

Marshal Amin was chased from power in 1979 after he rashly provoked a Tanzanian invasion. A disputed election in 1980 made Mr. Obote president once again, still reconciled with the Baganda and barely able to control the army. The anguish results is a mess that other sovereign states may deplore but are impotent to ameliorate without actions that would infringe on Uganda's sovereignty — unless Mr. Obote asks for help.

If the extent of the calamity has been exaggerated, let Mr. Obote permit foreign observers to see for themselves. Absent that, the decent course for the human community, beginning with Uganda's immediate neighbors, is to condemn this cowding behind a national flag to conceal a new outbreak of barbarism.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Rights in Turkey: A Government on the Right Track

By Elliott Abrams

The writer is U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs.

The most difficult problem — what will be effective in a particular case — is rarely addressed.

In many cases as in Turkey, this intellectual failure is matched by political failure. Not only have many human rights groups been unable to fashion policy recommendations that offer a prayer of being effective, but the people they claim to champion frequently resent the activists' shrill and uninformed criticisms.

Understanding modern Turkey requires an appreciation of the historical achievement of Kemal Ataturk, who in 1923 created the Turkish Republic and laid down its philosophic foundation: secular civilian rule, an independent judiciary and parliamentary

mentary government. Turkey is the only country with an Islamic culture that can truly be called a democracy, and its success or failure at democracy has enormous ramifications for democratic prospects throughout Southwest Asia and the Middle East.

A loyal member of NATO, Turkey has had rough going. Bordered by Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Iran, Iraq and Syria, it has been subverted almost constantly by those who seek to exploit every weakness. Instability and anarchy have three times caused the military — the traditional guardians of Ataturk's principles — to move in to restore order.

The last time was in September 1980, and there is no question but that the current restrictions but said they had been steadily reduced in the past few years. The journalists said they were confident that the restrictions would be eliminated.

As for prison conditions, these have not changed for years, and one is entitled to wonder why the great clamor about them is so recent. In any event, berating the Turks will not improve conditions. One high Turkish official, when asked about the prison situation, responded, "Have you seen our hospitals?" His point was that Turkey is a developing country with a per capita income one-third that of Portugal or Greece.

The most egregious human rights violation in Turkey is the existence of torture. Again, this abhorrent practice was not unknown under prior Turkish governments, and one may wonder why so many human rights activists chose to make it an issue only after the military takeover of 1980. Their silence then and vociferous criticism now persuades many Turks that they are concerned less with eliminating torture than with making a political point.

The military's pledge to restore order and return to democracy is being kept. A new constitution was adopted by national referendum in 1982, national and local elections have been held and journalists and generals alike expect that martial law will gradually be lifted in all provinces.

But to listen to many of Turkey's human rights critics in the West, especially in Europe, you would think none of them had ever consulted a

"We would do well to consider helping the Turks raise the level of education and professional training of their police forces."

## Abrams on Turkey: His Outrage Is Selective

By Colman McCarthy

"Candor compels us to state that some who criticize Turkey's human rights situation have no interest in human rights in Turkey or anywhere else. They simply use this issue as a weapon with which to attack a vital member of the Western alliance."

During an interview in his office the other day, Mr. Abrams dismissed Amnesty's assertions about the Turkish government's widespread and systematic torture. That is a "misleading phrase," he charged. Amnesty is engaging in "false history." There was torture before 1980, he said, and a large amount of civil turmoil.

He was reminded that Amnesty, unlike himself, is not new to the human rights scene and in fact has been consistently pressuring Turkish regimes for two decades. It criticizes torture regardless of ideology, which is how it has won respect.

If those kisses on the cheek were not loving enough to the torturers in Turkey, Mr. Abrams had another:

cate approach with a government like Turkey's is more effective. He offers no proof of his effectiveness. It is on the level of a personal hunch that if you get too pushy or noisy — the way, he says, his predecessor, Patricia Derian, was — you may only offend the torturers, not change them.

Jacobo Timerman, tortured by the Argentine junta, spoke to this once. Cry out loudly, he insisted. "Sometimes the politicians and the conservatives in the United States, want to present a case saying that if we are outspoken we are not going to influence the generals in Argentina. That is not the point. The point is that you're going to scare them, you are going to scare them."

In certain parts of the diplomatic circuit, Mr. Abrams is well liked. A country like Turkey can have 12,000 political prisoners — a conservative count — and be hailed for "extraordinary progress." Other torturers, not only Turkey's generals, must now be afraid to attack themselves. If we can get them to stop, that's a good thing.

—Washington Post Writers Group.

## Republicans Used to Like Civil Rights

By John Buchanan

get, the Republican Party supported extending the right to vote to women. Passage of the 19th Amendment, which gave women the right to vote, ushered in the Republican era of the 1920s.

Republicans once led the way on the Equal Rights Amendment but have now fallen by the wayside. The 1980 platform was the first in 40 years not to support it. If the party wants to close the "gender gap," it should put ERA back in the platform instead of puzzling over how to put down Geraldine Ferraro.

The party of Abraham Lincoln is also in danger of forgetting its roots on the issue of civil rights. The civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s was overwhelmingly supported by congressional Republicans and enacted into law over the filibusters of Southern Democrats.

I can still recall the eloquent defense of civil rights legislation by two Republicans from Lincoln's state, Everett Dirksen and John Anderson. Yet now those Republicans attempting to provide leadership on such issues as voting rights and tax exemptions for segregated private schools are condemned and even invited out of office by Terry Dolan, the radical right-wing leader of the National Conservative Political Action Committee.

There is no stronger testimony to the abandonment of traditional Republican Party values than the possibility that Republicans will be swept out of office this fall in a tidal wave of women's votes, including the votes of business and professional women. Let's for-

Values, whose leaders were honored recently by the White House. Much as these organizations love to talk about "traditional values," they threaten Americans' fundamental constitutional liberties, especially First Amendment guarantees of religious freedom and separation of church and state.

Traditionally the party has stood for civil rights for minority members, equal rights for women and constitutional liberties for all Americans. Above all the Republicans have opposed government encroachment on individual rights.

The Republican right declares that its positions on a host of political, social, economic and foreign policy issues are the only views that are "pro-Christian." According to these evangelists-turned-politicians, good Christians must support increased military spending and oppose the Equal Rights Amendment, the National Science Foundation and the Department of Education. If you disagree, you are "anti-God" and "anti-family."

This moral McCarthyism threatens to suffocate free debate over the future of Republicanism. That is why it is so important for mainstream Republicans — liberals and conservatives alike — to speak up. Otherwise the party of Abraham Lincoln may be hijacked by Tim LaHaye and Terry Dolan.

The writer is chairman of People for the American Way, an organization that focuses on individual freedom. He was a Republican Representative from Alabama from 1965 to 1981. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

map to learn Turkey's location, opened a history book to learn of its past or read a newspaper during the crisis years of the late 1970s.

These groups raised no clamor when terrorists roamed the streets threatening every Turk's human rights. With the notable exception of Amnesty International, none said much about torture during the "progressive" reign of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. Most of the loud and public Western critics of Turkey were taken place only since 1980.

The more serious problem is the police. Police forces are decentralized, very poorly trained and lacking in discipline. We would do well to consider helping the Turks raise the level of education and professional training of their police forces.

Unfortunately, this section of the Foreign Assistance Act, hailed as a great human rights advance, bars a sensible and active approach to the elimination of human rights abuses by police. The Turks need help in this more than they need lectures.

Turkey is at a crossroads. Whether it remains an integral part of the West, committed to democracy and strategically allied with those nations that seek to defend freedom depends not only on Turks but also on the West. Turkey is not Sweden, nor should we expect it to be. The clamor of informed and self-righteous critics does not help but hinders in the building of the modern, Western-oriented Turkey in which human rights will be fully guaranteed.

*The New York Times.*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### In Praise of Israel

Regarding the opinion excerpt comment "A Referendum Against Compromise" (Aug. 2) by John Bullock:

To say that Rabbi Meir Kahane "typifies a new Israeli expansionist trend" is vastly misleading. Ninety-nine percent of the voters in Israel's recent elections rejected Rabbi Kahane's Kach party. The fact that 1 percent of the vote entitles a man like Rabbi Kahane to a Knesset seat is no more than a hiccup in what is otherwise an equitable if impractical system of determining voter consensus.

Contrary to the writer's conclusion, Israel still has a great deal in common with the Israel of 36 years ago. It continues to survive in hostile conditions that would have broken

nations with lesser social ideals. If the political and economic climate periodically requires a re-examination of Israel's dedication to those founding ideals, it is not for the world to decide if the results are undesirable.

**JEREMY M. DAVIS.**

# Mugabe: A Paradox in a Divided Land

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Before the elections in 1980 that brought Robert Mugabe to power, there were many who predicted that civil war would erupt in this divided land, a contest for the spoils of freedom.

Throughout the years of guerrilla campaigns that finally ended white minority rule in the country once called Rhodesia, there were two rebel armies in the field, divided from each other by tribe.

One fought under Mr. Mugabe's banner; the other was loyal to his archrival, Joshua Nkomo. Both were committed to an independent Zimbabwe under their own leaders.

Four years later, Mr. Mugabe boasts that the war some saw as inevitable has not taken place.

And, as he took the podium here Wednesday to open the first full congress his party has held in two decades, it was evident that for the moment Mr. Mugabe has emerged



Robert Mugabe

victorious over his political opponents.

He came out of the party congress as the leader of a newly formed Politburo, head of a non-elected body with supreme executive powers over party and government, despite the fact that, constitutionally, his country pro-

fesses to be one of Africa's few Western-style democracies.

Mr. Mugabe is barred from public office, his party shattered and his followers cowed by waves of often brutal military action, ordered by Mr. Mugabe in Mr. Nkomo's tribal fiefdom of Matabeleland.

The white minority that called Mr. Mugabe "a bloodthirsty Marxist puppet" is divided, many of its legislators co-opted into the system in a way similar to that once used by the whites in divide and rule the black majority.

Mr. Mugabe seems also to have won the upper hand in the funds within his political party, the Zimbabwe African National Union.

Yet despite his successes, Mr. Mugabe remains a paradox. He professes Marxism-Leninism to his black constituency, but does not practice it in a way that would upset the white businessmen and farmers who underpin the relatively sophisticated, capitalist-style economy.

His quest for knowledge took him to South Africa and to Fort Hare Academy, then breeding ground of black nationalism, where he decided to become a politician.

After teaching in several countries, he returned home in 1960 to enter politics as an aide to Mr. Nkomo.

But he broke with him three years later, joining others from the majority Shona group who felt Mr. Nkomo to be too ready for negotiation instead of confrontation with the white authorities.

A year later, along with many others, including Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe was detained.

After his release in December 1974, Mr. Mugabe, elected to the leadership of his party by his colleagues in prison, campaigned to secure a bold on the divided grouping. He put down at least two major challenges during exile in Mozambique when he presided over a growing guerrilla army fighting white minority rule.

After peace talks in London, Mr. Mugabe won 57 of the 100 parliamentary seats in elections in early 1980. The victory enabled him to mount a relentless drive against his foes, principally the white leader, Ian Smith, and Mr. Nkomo, leader of the Ndebele minority.

Some Westerners count his alienation of the Ndebele-speaking people as the gravest blunder of his prime ministership. But others have seen it as inevitable in a country where power is rarely shared.

The decisions of the party congress reflected some of the complexities of Mr. Mugabe's situation. He is a socialist who inherited a relatively sophisticated capitalist economy from the white minority that held power until the country gained official independence from Britain in 1980.

While pursuing what he calls Marxist aims, he also wants to retain the benefits accruing from an economy still dominated by whites.

## Mugabe's Role Consolidated

Alan Cowell of The New York Times reported earlier from Harare:

The party's decisions have consolidated Mr. Mugabe's hold on power. Western diplomats said in Harare, while giving him a free hand to seek a consensus among those opposed to one-party rule before abandoning the present system.

Parliament is now composed of various groups, including Mr. Mugabe's ZANU, which holds 57 of the 100 seats; Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zimbabwe African People's Union, which controls 20 seats, and white legislators, who are guaranteed 20 seats.

The formula on the timing of

## LETTERS

(Continued From Page 4)

advisable result that the right-wing coalition with the much smaller number of votes has the largest number of seats if taken as one sole party. But this law had been accepted by all the political parties.

At the request of the parties themselves it contained a two-list system, one for district candidates and another for national or at-large candidates. The districts are essentially based on the historical division of Guatemala in departments, all of which, notwithstanding their population, elect at least two members to the assembly. The traditional rightist party, the National Liberation Movement, has its power base in the less-populated districts of eastern Guatemala, and this is what gave its two-party coalition the edge in number of seats.

All the parties have accepted the distribution made by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, as its honesty has been acknowledged and these elections unquestionably have been the most honest in recent history.

The vote shows a sweeping majority for the center — a desire for a return to democratic procedures and to the rule of law.

JORGE SKINNER-KLEE,  
Former Foreign Minister.  
Guatemala City.

**Reagan on Rug-Pulling**

The lead paragraph in an agency report published by you on July 7 stated that President Reagan "again pledged that [Social Securi-

ty] benefits would not be cut for those already receiving them." What he said, as given later in the story, was that his administration "will not pull the rug from under" people currently receiving the benefits. It was an evasive phrase — since a reduction, say, of 10 or 20 percent in benefits would not be regarded as pulling out the rug.

MICHAEL HORTON.  
Brussels.

**Not Another Warlord**

Regarding "Syria: Stopping Lebanese Clash, Demonstrates Its Muscle" (July 24) by Loren Jenkins:

The report includes misleading references to the National Syrian Social Party, whose position in the Koura district of northern Lebanon was recently attacked by President Suleiman Franjevic's militiamen. Imam Raad, president of the NSSP, is not just another "warlord" to be lumped with Lebanon's feudalistic chieftains. He heads a party with deep historical and ideological roots and whose "territory" is not confined by any geographical, cultural or confessional divides.

Incidentally, Mr. Raad is not Greek Orthodox but Greek Catholic; it is irrelevant in any case, his party being well known for its secularism. A new party president was elected recently and will take over soon from Mr. Raad. He is Issam Mahayri, who happens — again, incidentally — to be a Moslem.

MAHMOUD SHIRHADEH.  
Wilmot, England.

## Butelezi Shows Southern Africa the Way

Congress Mission in Exile for violence. We reject it not because it is set in judgment but because Chief Butelezi is right when he argues that the majority of black South Africans reject the employment of violence for political purposes.

The whole of southern Africa will yet demonstrate the futility of politics based on violence and will show the relevance of Chief Butelezi to bringing a radical change. It is about time Europe and North America began to respect the will of the millions who support him.

L. van OUDENHOVE de ST. G.  
Cannes, France.

Chief Butelezi is a black leader in his own right. As President of Inkatha, he has been elected to office by the largest black political movement that the history of South Africa has seen.

He strongly and courageously opposes apartheid. A pragmatist, he rejects armed struggle, which he never succeeded, and seeks to consolidate the kind of black power that will force the country to abandon apartheid through the politics of nonviolence and negotiation.

Some in the Western world are all too often prone to support political moves in the Third World that they themselves would never tolerate in their own countries. We reject the call of the African National

## U.S. Congress Urged to End Arms Impasse

By Paul Houston  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, one of the Senate's most influential voices on military affairs, has declared that failure to resolve a deadlock on a military authorization bill would be "extremely disruptive" to major weapons programs, including President Ronald Reagan's proposed anti-missile system in space, the Trident-2 submarine and the B-1B bomber.

Hours after Mr. Nunn's speech Friday, Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the leader of the Senate's Republican majority, announced that a meeting of Senate and House leaders would be convened next month to try to break the deadlock.

At a news conference Friday

in a separate bombing Saturday, at least six members of the Sri Lankan security forces were killed and an unknown number injured in an attack on a convoy near Jaffna.

The Ministry of Defense in a statement, confirmed a report of the rebel attack in Jaffna province, where Tamil separatist guerrillas are fighting for an independent nation. It said six members of the security forces were killed and a few were injured. The statement did not give further details.

Unofficial but reliable sources said five soldiers were killed immediately and three died at a hospital.

Hours before Congress recessed until September, Mr. Nunn, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee, said that failure to agree on the authorization bill would delay "very significant improvements" in the weapons procurement system. It could prevent start-ups in programs such as the DOD-51 guided missile destroyer, a navy attack submarine and an army light helicopter, he said.

In a speech before Congress recessed until September, Mr. Nunn, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee, said that failure to agree on the authorization bill would delay "very significant improvements" in the weapons procurement system. It could prevent start-ups in programs such as the DOD-51 guided missile destroyer, a navy attack submarine and an army light helicopter, he said.

In addition, Mr. Nunn said, if a military authorization bill is not adopted, Congress probably would be forced to pass a stopgap funding measure that could increase military spending by "substantially less" than 5 percent after inflation in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

Mr. Reagan has insisted on a 6.9-percent increase in spending for weapons programs such as the space-based missile defense system, the Trident and the B-1B.

The broadcast said the death sentences were imposed for murders, looting and attacks on security forces.

On the MX question, the Republican-controlled Senate voted to authorize 21 missiles — 19 fewer than Mr. Reagan had requested.

The Democratic-controlled House authorized only 15 missiles and called for postponing production until Congress gave further approval after next April 1.

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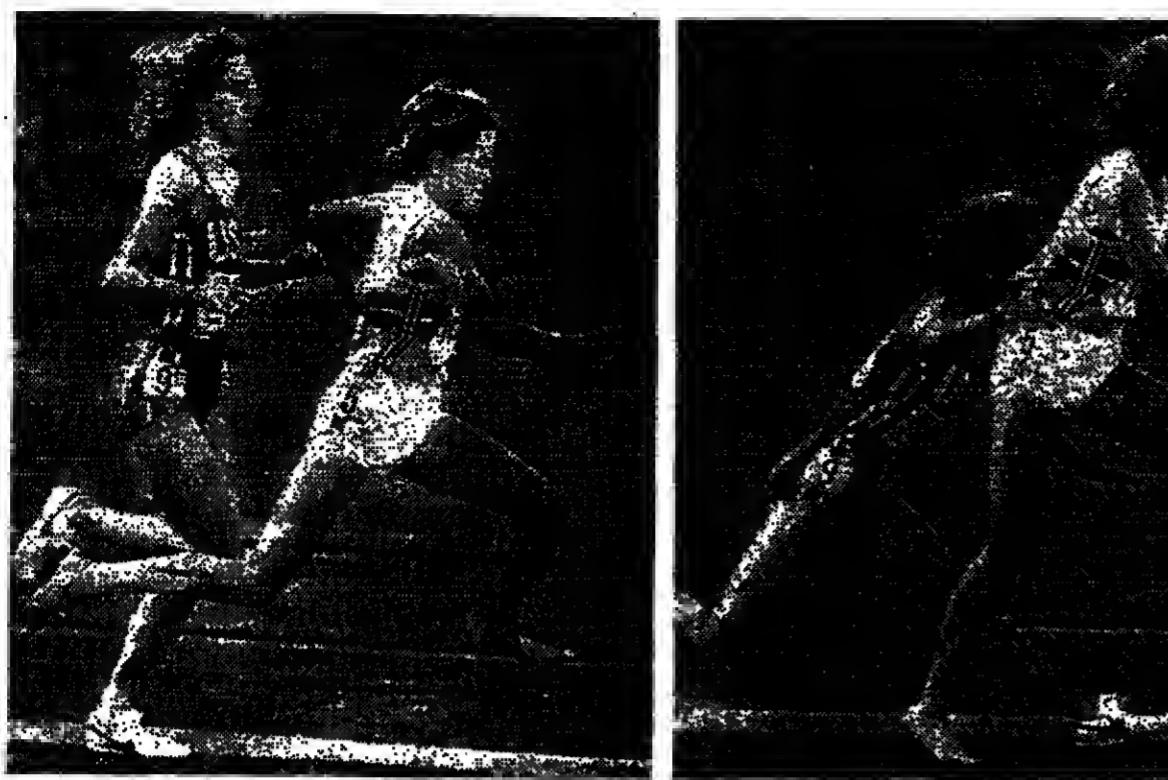
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## SPORTS

United Press International  
Zola Budd passes Mary Decker and moves inside, left, just before the collision that put Decker down and out of the 3,000.

## Decker vs. Budd: 1 Collision, No Medals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LOS ANGELES — The paths of Mary Decker of the United States and Zola Budd of Britain, teenaged running prodigies a decade apart, crossed Friday in the Olympic Games. The result was a disaster.

The 26-year-old Decker, the world champion, was leading in the women's 3,000-meter final with a little more than three laps remaining when she and the 18-year-old Budd made contact. Decker sprawled to the infield and lay there while Maricica Puica of Romania went on to win the gold medal.

Decker sustained a torn left gluteus muscle, which prevented her from getting up and continuing. After the race she was helped from the track in tears.

Puica, who won by 15 meters over Britain's Wendy Sly, Puica's time was an unexceptional 8 minutes, 35.96 seconds. Budd finished seventh in 8:48.30, then was disqualified. But an hour and a half later an appeals jury reinstated her after viewing tapes of the incident and ruled that she had not caused an obstruction.

The 18-year-old Budd, a wispy 5-foot-3 and 92 pounds (1.60 meters, 41.73 kilograms), left her native South Africa in March and was granted British citizenship in April.

Had she not changed nationalities, she could not have competed in the Olympics, since South African athletes are barred from the Olympics and many other international sports competitions because of their nation's restrictive racial policies.

Although she had registered many world-class times in South Africa, she had never run in a strong international field and had always been well ahead of her competition. But Friday night, running barefoot as usual, Budd was never more than a stride away from Decker or Puica when they circled the Coliseum.

Ahead from the outset, Decker led for a little more than four laps. With less than three and a half laps remaining, Budd, on the outside, moved ahead of her by about a foot. As they came off the curve and into the home straight, Budd appeared to move toward the inside, her left foot was directly in Decker's path and Decker apparently stepped on it. Track protocol dictates that a runner passing another to be clear of that runner before cutting in to the inside. Budd did not appear far enough ahead to do so.

As Decker went down she reached for Budd's jersey (she came

away with Budd's running number in her left hand) in what appeared to be an attempt to regain her balance. Decker tumbled over the curb and into the infield. Budd, after flapping her arms to regain her balance, continued running and beat both Sly and Puica until little more than a lap remained, when her lightly slightly spiked left heel had apparently won her down.

"She tripped me," Decker said. "She tried to cut in without being ahead and I think her foot hit me. I tried not to push her and I fell. I tried to get up but I couldn't. Now that I think about it, I should have pushed her. But if I did, I could see the headlines: 'Decker Pushes Zola'."

"I don't know if it was inexperience or what. She was out in front. The rules say you have to be a full stride in front, and she wasn't. She was nowhere near passing me."

Corinella Buerki of Switzerland, who finished fifth, said the accident was Decker's fault. "I only saw that Mary fell when she tried to pass Zola on the inside," Buerki said. "It definitely was not Zola's fault because the one coming from the

headlines: 'Decker Pushes Zola'."

The 3,000-meter final was the latest of many calamities that have marked Decker's long and harrowing career. At 14, in pigtails and braces, she octopus experienced Soviet women. She became a national champion. Since then she has en-

tered a variety of injuries, illnesses, accidents and family problems.

In the early days, she was a curio. When she returned to track, she became a star, a world record-holder and a world champion, but only after extensive surgery to open muscle sheaths too tight for her call muscles.

Last August, at Helsinki, she reached her peak in track and field's first world championships. She turned back the best Soviet runners in winning the 1,500-meter and 3,000-meter titles.

But she still had not won an Olympic title — or even run in an Olympics. In 1976, she was injured. In 1980, when she was physically sound, the United States boycotted the Moscow Games. This year was her chance. She qualified in both the 1,500 and the 3,000, but she chose to run only the 3,000.

When Decker was in the tunnel after the final, Budd tried to console her but was told: "Don't bother. I've been a long time getting here. Obviously, the Olympics and I don't have a good relationship. Something always seems to go wrong."

(NYT, AP)

## U.S. Men Win Basketball Final, 96-65

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — The Mary Decker-Zola Budd incident notwithstanding, Friday was another strong day for the U.S. Olympic contingent.

The men's basketball team won the gold medal by trouncing Spain, 96-65. Led by a strong outside shooting game and a pressure defense, the Americans made 12 of their first 14 shots — 6 of them from 12 feet or more — took a 23-point halftime lead and were never challenged. Michael Jordan paced the winners with 20 points. Wayman Tisdale had 14, Sam Perkins 12 and Steve Alford 10.

Benita Fitzgerald-Brown ran a personal best of 12.84 to outlast favored Shirley Strong of Britain, who won the women's 100-meter hurdles.

Wrestler Bruce Baumgartner defeated Canadian Bob Molle, 10-2, to win the unlimited class, and Dave Schultz beat West German Martin Knosp, 4-1, for the gold in the 163-pound (74-kilogram) division.

The Netherlands, world and European cup holders, won the gold in women's hockey by defeating Australia, 2-0. It was the first time the Dutch women, favorites for the title at Moscow four years ago, beat them.

The United States also gained a gold medal in boxing — a day before the finals — when Paul Gonzales' title-bout opponent in the 106-pound class, Salvatore Todisco of Italy, was sidelined by a broken thumb sustained Thursday night in

a 5-0 decision over Keith Mwila of Zambia.

Meanwhile, West German Ulrike Meyfarth set an Olympic record of 6 feet, 7 1/4 inches (2.02 meters) to win the women's high jump. Itaihara Sera Simionci was second and Joni Huntley of the United States took the bronze.

Rolf Dammberg of West Germany edged 1976 Olympic champion Mac Wilkins of the United States to win the gold in discus. Yogi Takanaka of Japan, the 1976 gold medalist and a four-time world champion, won the bronze.

West German equestrian Reiner Klimke won the individual dressage gold with a total of 1,504 points. Anne-Grete Jensen of Denmark took the silver with 1,442 and Otto Hofer of Switzerland the bronze with 1,364.

The Netherlands, world and European cup holders, won the gold in women's hockey by defeating Australia, 2-0. It was the first time the Dutch women, favorites for the title at Moscow four years ago, beat them.

Julius Koin of Kenya captured the 3,000-meter steeplechase in 8:11.80.

(AP, WP, UPI)

## After the Fall May Spring a New Crusade

By Tony Kornheiser  
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — When Mary Decker came onto the track, she was just a runner. But when she came off, injured and dazed, she was a martyr. Just as surely as getting tangled up with Zola Budd cost Decker a medal, it gave her immortality.

The world will little remember who won the race, but it will not long forget Decker and Budd. And we haven't seen the last of them.

Last Friday afternoon, at the moment she tumbled onto the clipped green grass of the L.A. Coliseum infield, clutching Budd's torn number in her left hand, Decker became a bounty hunter, and Budd became her bounty.

"Zola Budd did this to me," Decker said, heart to say as she lay sobbing and furious on the ground. And later: "I hold Zola Budd completely responsible."

In 1983, when he announced his entry into the Democratic presidential race, Robert Kennedy said of the front-runner, Hubert Humphrey, "I'll chase him all over the country." It wouldn't surprise me if sometime soon Decker says the same thing about Budd. Only she'll chase her all over the world. Budd may have won a number on her back into this race, but from now on she'll wear a target.

You might have wept for Decker as she lay there, unable to get up, her hip muscle torn, her face streaming with tears of pain. All her life, she was only waiting for this moment to arrive. Although she was the world champion in both the 1,500 and the 3,000, an injury forced her to choose between the two; in the Olympics she chose the latter, thinking that distance opened the widest window on the gold she'd never known.

You can imagine, then, how she must have felt as the race — her race — went on without her? "All I could do," she said, "was punch the ground and watch them go by. It was just frustration. It's a lot of frustration."

But consider for a moment what would have

happened had Decker lost. Remember, she was not sure thing. Romanian Maricica Puica, who eventually won the race, had posted this year's best time in the 3,000.

Would a silver or a bronze have satisfied Decker after all these years? We'll never know whether Decker would have beaten Puica (or Budd), but at least this way — especially this way, with the bizarre shortcircuiting of her golden moment — Decker remains, in a real sense, unbeaten. Bloodied, but unbowed. And with Budd, the Barefoot Contessa, cast as the villain, Decker assumes the role of the heroine in a worldwide morality play.

Saturday morning there wasn't a meet director from here to Tanzania who wasn't fearing at the mouth for a chance to put together a 3,000-meter field that includes Decker and Budd. Ladies and gentlemen, the time for tickets forms at the left.

If Decker made \$300,000 last year without Budd, think how much she can make with her. Amateur athletics is, in the modern era, a state of mind. Promoted correctly, Decker-Budd could be track's Al-Fraizer.

Decker's tumble give her a special identity, a stature and grace no medal could have provided. She became larger in defeat than she ever could have hoped to be in victory. Her legend is assured, her vengeance awaited. She was carried, weeping and fragile, from her courageous appearance in the interview tent, like a damsel in distress, by her fiance, the 6-7, 295-pound British discus thrower, Richard Slaney.

The headline in Saturday's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner screamed: IS ZOLA GUILTY? Opinion seemed reasonably divided. Jim Ryun, who suffered a similar heartbreak in his 1,500-meter heat at the Munich Olympics, told The Los Angeles Times that "Mary had the right of way." But several runners in Friday's final, knowing that Budd had indeed run over Decker, disagreed: one, Switzerland's Cornelius Buerki, said, "I would say it's Mary's own fault, because Zola can't see in the back of her head."

Al Franken, a track-meet promoter, said, "There wasn't any question that Zola was at fault." Frank Dick, a British track coach, said, "Budd had moved to a tactically sound position, the outside of the inside lane. As we saw it, Decker began to press forward again, and in pressing forward, she made contact." Initially, Budd was disqualified from the race. But she was reinstated by a jury of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the clear implication being that Budd did not intentionally interfere with Decker's progress.

Regardless of her technical exoneration, the crowd at the Coliseum joined Decker in holding Budd responsible, and they booted the tiny, feathered girl throughout the race. Budd, whose left heel was cut open by Decker's spikes, ran the last few laps with tears in her eyes, knowing that Decker blamed her for Decker's fall from grace. When the race was over and Budd approached Decker to express sympathy, Decker turned her away, saying, "Don't bother. I don't want to talk to you." Budd was seen crying as she left the track. The only poster hanging in Budd's bedroom is of Decker, her idol.

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## Lewis's 4th Gold Ties Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Running the anchor leg on a U.S. men's world record-setting 4-by-100-meter relay team, Carl Lewis made history Saturday by winning his fourth gold medal of the 1984 Olympic Games.

Lewis tied the record set by Jesse Owens in the 1936 Berlin Olympics for the most medals ever won by an individual in Olympic track and field competition. Like Owens, Lewis also won the 100 and 200 meters and the long jump.

Lewis, Sam Cradley, Ron Brown and Calvin Smith stepped onto the track at the Los Angeles Coliseum to the cheers of more than 90,000 spectators and responded with a world-record time of 37.83 seconds, beating by .03 of a second the mark set at last year's world championships by a U.S. team that included Lewis and Smith.

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## International Bond Prices - Week of Aug. 9

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623-1277; a Division of Financière Crédit Suisse-First Boston  
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

## RECENT ISSUES

Am.	Security	%	Mo.	Mo. Price	Mo. Life	Yield	Am.	Security	%	Mo.	Mo. Price	Mo. Life	Yield
125	Levitt Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	125	Newfoundland Province	100	100	100	100	100
126	Loew Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	126	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
127	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	127	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
128	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	128	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
129	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	129	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
130	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	130	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
131	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	131	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
132	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	132	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
133	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	133	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
134	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	134	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
135	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	135	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
136	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	136	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
137	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	137	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
138	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	138	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
139	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	139	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
140	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	140	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
141	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	141	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
142	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	142	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
143	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	143	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
144	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	144	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
145	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	145	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
146	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	146	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
147	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	147	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
148	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	148	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
149	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	149	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
150	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	150	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
151	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	151	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
152	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	152	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
153	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	153	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
154	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	154	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
155	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	155	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
156	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	156	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
157	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	157	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
158	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	158	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
159	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	159	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
160	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	160	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
161	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	161	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
162	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	162	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
163	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	163	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
164	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	164	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
165	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	165	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
166	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	166	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
167	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	167	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
168	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	168	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
169	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	169	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
170	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	170	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
171	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	171	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
172	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	172	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
173	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	173	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
174	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	174	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
175	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	175	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
176	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	176	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
177	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	177	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
178	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	178	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
179	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	179	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
180	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	180	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
181	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	181	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
182	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	182	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
183	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	183	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100
184	Lyondell Corp.	100	100	100	100	100	184	Novo Nordisk Corp.	100	100	100	100	100

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1984

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## EUROBONDS

## Prices Lurch Up in Week But Retail Investors Abstain

By BOB HAGERTY

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Eurobond prices lunched upward again last week, but most European investors do not yet appear ready to be panned into buying. Though prices on seasoned dollar bonds gained another 1 to 2½ points during the week, "the retail investor is not yet there in a big way," a Canadian banker observed Friday. He ascribed most of the buying to professionals building up inventories in expectation of higher retail demand after the August vacation period. Other bankers reported a trickling back of retail investors but no rush to buy.

By the end of the week, even the professionals were turning cautious. "After such exuberant price rises over the last two weeks," White Weld Securities said in its weekly comment, "a modicum of caution may not go amiss now, and we would expect to see a peak in prices probably developing next week."

Professionals and investors alike are nervously looking for signs of lower short-term interest rates. Many believe that a drop in short-term rates is essential if the rally is to continue. On an annual basis, the yield on 30-year U.S. Treasury bonds has fallen to about 12.50 percent from 13.20 percent over the past three weeks. During the same period, though the yield on federal funds, which banks lend one another overnight, has held stubbornly at around 11.50 percent.

Edward Dove, investment manager at Lazard Securities Ltd. in London, contending that the pace of U.S. economic growth and credit demand "are still pretty racy," said he believes short-term rates are likely to creep higher. Even so, he does not expect a sharp drop in the bond market anytime soon and used the setback in prices early last week to raise moderately his holdings of Treasury bonds.

Complicating matters is the confusion over forthcoming Treasury regulations on bonds issued in the United States. These regulations relate to last month's removal of the 30-percent withholding tax on interest paid to foreign buyers of bonds issued in the United States. As widely expected, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said last Thursday that the Treasury did not intend to sell bonds in bearer form, which would preserve the anonymity of buyers. Bearer Treasuries would appeal to some European investors, and thus push down the yield on Treasury issues in relation to Eurobonds. But several U.S. Congressmen objected to the potential for tax evasion provided by the bearer form.

TILL unclear is whether the Treasury will allow U.S. issues of corporate bonds to be sold overseas in bearer form. In addition, the Treasury must decide how strict to be in requiring bondholders who do not pay withholding tax to demonstrate that they are not U.S. residents. A strict ruling might force investors to compromise their anonymity and thus drive away some Europeans from U.S. issues.

Another question is whether the new U.S. regulations will allow banks to repackagre Treasury bonds in bearer form for sale to overseas investors. Some members of Congress contend that these issues too could encourage tax evasion. The Senate passed a resolution Friday against such repackaging, though the resolution is not binding on the Treasury, it is likely to influence the Treasury's thinking on the issue. Meanwhile, Representative Pete Stark, a California Democrat, introduced a bill to prevent resale of government bonds in bearer form.

To quell confusion in the bond market, Mr. Regan issued a statement late Friday saying that the Senate action should have no effect on issues already announced. He also said the Treasury

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

## American Air Slashes Its N.Y.-Chicago Fares

United Press International

DALLAS — Responding to the discount offered by the cut-rate carrier People Express, American Airlines is offering sharply lower fares between the New York area and Chicago.

American said Friday that it would sell some tickets between Newark, New Jersey, and Chicago for \$39 off-peak and \$79 at peak times beginning Aug. 22.

Newark is the home airport for People Express, which announced its intention to compete in the New York-Chicago market last week. The announcement triggered a drop in airline stocks reflecting investor concern over possibility of a new national fare-cutting war.

In trading Friday on the New York Stock Exchange, shares of AMR Corp., American's parent, fell 50 cents apiece to close at \$27.25.

American's offer applies only to people who buy their tickets at least seven days in advance, purchase roundtrip fares and stay at their destination through Saturday nights.

The airline's unrestricted fares for the Newark-Chicago route also will be cut, to \$89 from \$258 one-

way off peak and \$109 one-way peak.

American runs five nonstop flights a day each way on the route.

American also lowered its fares between other metropolitan New York airports and Chicago.

The airline's 15 daily flights between LaGuardia Airport and Chicago will be offered at \$69 off-peak and \$89 peak for advanced purchases and \$109-\$129 for unrestricted one-way fares.

American said it will make similar cuts in fares between Chicago and seven other points — Buffalo, Syracuse, Boston, Hartford-Springfield, Baltimore-Washington and National and Dulles airports in Washington.

People Express' fares on its new nonstop, roundtrip flights on the route between Chicago's O'Hare airport and Newark will be \$79 one-way during peak business hours and \$59 one-way at other times. The fares have no restrictions, but do not include "extra" like baggage handling.

The Chicago-New York area route is one of the busiest in the country, serving an estimated 12,000 passengers each day. Most of them are business travelers.

## CURRENCY RATES

Official fixing for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M. EDT.

	S	E	D	F.F.	N.L.	G.M.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.229	4.273	12.248	36.469	1.183	5.571	1.248	1.248	1.248
Brussels (a)	2.047	74.57	20.189	—	—	17.914	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.292	—	—	26.49	1.627	8.82	1.967	11.15	1.295
London (b)	1.27	—	—	21.692	2.333.82	76.755	2.302	78.134	—
Milan	1.782.75	2.204.10	614.22	20.58	—	54.47	30.45	72.53	7.24
New York (c)	1.3065	2.71	—	4.725	—	50.705	2.453	43.70	—
Paris	1.821	11.461	307.67	—	4.972	27.02	13.938	34.270	1.082
Tokyo	342.15	379.00	83.34	—	12.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	—
Zurich	2.241	—	2.336.7	84.975	—	8.1371	74.685	4.703	1.805
1 ECU	0.7808	0.95	2.301	4.071	1.378.32	2.584	4.5273	1.866	182.12
1 SDR	0.7807	0.7741	2.9278	4.071	1.362.03	2.592	4.5245	1.875	—

## Dollar Values

	S	Current	Per.	Currency	Per.
Swiss	U.S.	1.78	1.00	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar	1.78	1.00	1.00	1.000	1.000
American dollars	1.78	1.00	1.00	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, France	91.28	2.813	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, Germany	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, Italy	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, Japan	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, Switzerland	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.K.	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, West Germany	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S.	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (a)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (b)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (c)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (d)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (e)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (f)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (g)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (h)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (i)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (j)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (k)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (l)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (m)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (n)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (o)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (p)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (q)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (r)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (s)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (t)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (u)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (v)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (w)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (x)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (y)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (z)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (aa)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (bb)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (cc)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (dd)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (ee)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (ff)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (gg)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (hh)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (ii)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (jj)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (kk)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (ll)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (mm)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (nn)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (oo)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.000	1.000
U.S. dollar, U.S. (pp)	1.2843	1.2843	1.000	1.	

## International Bond Prices - Week of Aug. 9

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Am.	Security	%	Mo.	Mid. Price	Mo.	Ave. Life Ccy	Am.	Security	%	Mo.	Mid. Price	Mo.	Ave. Life Ccy	Am.	Security	%	Mo.	Mid. Price	Mo.	Ave. Life Ccy
<b>(Continued from Page 8)</b>																				
dm 128	Austria	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 130	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 131	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 129	Austria	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 132	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 132	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 130	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 133	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 133	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 131	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 134	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 134	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 132	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 135	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 135	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 133	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 136	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 136	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 134	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 137	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 137	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 135	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 138	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 138	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 136	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 139	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 139	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 137	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 140	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 140	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 138	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 141	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 141	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 139	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 142	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 142	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 140	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 143	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 143	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 141	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 144	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 144	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 142	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 145	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 145	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 143	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 146	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 146	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 144	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 147	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 147	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 145	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 148	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 148	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 146	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 149	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 149	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 147	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 150	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 150	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 148	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 151	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 151	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 149	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 152	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 152	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 150	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 153	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 153	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 151	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 154	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 154	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 152	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 155	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 155	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 153	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 156	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 156	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 154	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 157	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 157	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 155	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 158	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 158	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 156	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 159	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 159	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 157	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 160	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 160	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 158	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 161	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 161	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 159	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 162	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 162	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 160	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 163	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 163	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 161	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 164	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 164	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 162	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 165	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 165	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 163	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 166	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 166	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 164	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 167	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 167	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 165	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 168	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 168	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 166	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 169	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107	dm 169	Nissan Credit Bank	71	W Aug	124	124	124
dm 167	Austria Central Bank	94	W Oct	12	12	12	dm 170	Swiss Privat 2	100	W Aug	107	107	107							



## Over-the-Counter

Sales in 100s Hign Low Last Chg/c						Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg/c					
A						B					
AM Fd	177	84	49	5	-	14	1495	235	285	+5	
AA Imp	111	55	32	5	-	14	222	224	21	+1	
ABS h	126	34	13	5	-	14	306	94	45	+4	
AECs	164	13	22	12	-2	14	314	54	45	+1	
APP	241	324	197	37	-2	14	349	34	3	+2	
AIA un	328	176	111	1	-	14	514	14	14	+1	
AMCbl	93	22	39	34	-1	14	514	64	43	+1	
AMC	142	11	288	111	-1	14	516	112	84	+1	
AT&E	111	42	42	41	-1	14	516	84	8	+1	
ATE	125	42	41	41	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
ATV	450	146	146	146	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AVM Cp	142	6	6	5	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
Abrams	320	37	1	54	-	14	516	1	1	+1	
AccorRs	257	57	5	45	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
Aceto	1	26	19	18	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
ACMAT	41	91	91	91	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AcmeG s	20	15	26	13	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
ActroEn	449	412	342	342	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
Actro un	71	44	3	3	-	14	516	1	1	+1	
AdvChn	1234	112	112	146	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
ADMed	6320	1857	20	20	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AdJinW	46	24	128	28	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AdvRos	373	52	34	52	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AdvSel	208	52	34	52	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AdvGen	572	576	3	1	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AdvSem	1385	254	24	24	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AdvTnl	70	416	416	416	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AdTob un	150	476	476	476	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AdvTvc	122	24	24	24	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AdvSys	50	27	27	27	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
Aertran	492	11	11	11	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AltBco	43	228	712	212	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
Altenco s	1.00	42	113	114	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AirCorg	328	4	52	38	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AltFid	377	46	38	38	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AirOne	3424	134	14	14	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AlomesS	46	34	501	174	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
Alonco	1816	1	1	1	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AlskAp	447	14	14	14	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AlskBc	35	49	44	49	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AlskM1	1	171	111	111	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AlskN1	238	112	111	111	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
Althenn	2.20	5.3	42	417	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AlMex	97	3	24	16	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
Alcolin	30	8	26	52	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
Alisso	111	202	44	45	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
Alisso	12	454	44	45	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
Alisso	174	204	204	204	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AlidRsh	104	376	294	334	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
AlivGor	97	84	84	84	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
Altair	49	7	7	7	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
Altinc	1047	54	54	54	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
Alttron	3078	11	10	11	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
Alttron	0.76	8	41	19	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
Alttron	3078	11	10	11	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
Alttron	1.00	44	10	22	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	
Alttron	48	24	11	20	-1	14	516	1	1	+1	

Sales in 100s					Net High Low Lost Chgs					Sales in 100s					Net High Low Lost Chgs				
Wtash	142	64	6	6						1220	167	156	16%	+ 1					
reyAd	278	22	38	23						3718	146	146	14%	+ 2					
ritch			179	74	6	123	+ 1			246	255	254	25%	+ 1					
ronald			11	92	92	92				1.48	42	42	42%	+ 1					
ford			315	414	414	414				1.50	4	4	4%	+ 1					
tech			1440	9	812	874	- 16			1.00	14	14	14%	+ 1					
uerFa			105	6	6	6	+ 1			1.00	35	22	21%	+ 2					
uerCm	.00	3.2	40	19	18	18				.00	49	31	19%	+ 1					
uerNl			334	24	216	216	+ 16			1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1					
wardP	.44	3.5	126	124	12	124	+ 16			1.00	1.5	1.5	1.5%	+ 1					
uerSt			222	91	9	9	+ 16			1.00	1.3	1.3	1.3%	+ 1					
APapid	.20	2.1	239	91	9	9	+ 16			2.00	16.9	144	22%	+ 1					
H															N				
HOIIT			157	67	476	476	- 16			MedFix									
CW	376	3	473	74	51	784	+ 16			MerCbk									
ER			327	71	7	716	+ 16			MerBpo	1.48	42	42	42%	+ 1				
ER Min			44	4	36	36	- 16			MerNry	1.00	14	14	14%	+ 1				
GIC			89	219	216	216	- 16			MerNry	1.00	35	22	21%	+ 2				
IC			47	514	514	514				MerSrv	.00	49	31	19%	+ 1				
Co	34	1.9	15	15	15	15	- 16			MerSrv	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
hydror			946	1	1	1	- 16			MerTch	1.00	1.5	1.5	1.5%	+ 1				
erfect			185	4	376	4	+ 16			MerTch	1.00	1.5	1.5	1.5%	+ 1				
clml			159	115	115	115				MerTch	1.00	56	56	56%	+ 1				
mlm			197	23	23	23				MerTch	1.00	49	35	23%	+ 1				
omD			1.95	714	4	1416	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
omTc			1.12	2.3	816	5	+ 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
unnd			56	2.3	17	51	- 5			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
gnv's			533	24	226	226	- 16			MerTch	1.00	1.5	1.5	1.5%	+ 1				
erko			1.48	6.8	1753	256	- 2			MerTch	1.00	35	22	21%	+ 2				
HSIM	3.00	5.8	184	44	302	44	- 16			MerTch	1.00	1.5	1.5	1.5%	+ 1				
orvin			150	194	150	150	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
orwym			182	116	116	116	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
user			44	134	134	134	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erke			22	126	142	139	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erke			134	74	124	14	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erke			11	334	334	334	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
CSy			24	2019	2019	2019	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
ers			558	16	142	15	+ 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			262	73	131	131	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			4	73	73	73	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			211	334	211	334	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			299	126	103	11	- 1			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			11	159	159	159	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			67	4	37	4	+ 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			1.00	23	2	43	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			096	27	452	376	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			158	28	20	256	- 20			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			140	26	21	217	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			26	27	171	217	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			50	25	45	204	- 20			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			1	8	9	9	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			65	84	73	78	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			9	614	614	614	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			67	0	73	73	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			56	154	142	142	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			50	41	12	124	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			115	99	99	99	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			158	92	92	92	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			118	2	11	2	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			50	25	45	204	- 20			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			1	8	9	9	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			65	84	73	78	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			9	614	614	614	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			67	0	73	73	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			56	154	142	142	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			50	41	12	124	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			115	99	99	99	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			158	92	92	92	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			118	2	11	2	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			50	25	45	204	- 20			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			1	8	9	9	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			65	84	73	78	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			9	614	614	614	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			67	0	73	73	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			56	154	142	142	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			50	41	12	124	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			115	99	99	99	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			158	92	92	92	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			118	2	11	2	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			50	25	45	204	- 20			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			1	8	9	9	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			65	84	73	78	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			9	614	614	614	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			67	0	73	73	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			56	154	142	142	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			50	41	12	124	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			115	99	99	99	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			158	92	92	92	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			118	2	11	2	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			50	25	45	204	- 20			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			1	8	9	9	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			65	84	73	78	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			9	614	614	614	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			67	0	73	73	- 16			MerTch	1.00	23	23	23%	+ 1				
erstc			56	154	142	142	- 16												

DrugS		140 472		39 334		14 14		FrostS		106 36		176 206		234 234		234 234	
Dualite		174 414		39 334		14 14		FrostF		20 22		199 13		116 113		13 13	
DualSys		216 129		124 129		14 14		Fudrck		171211176		1176 1176		144 144		+ 14	
Durith		159 111		66 105		14 14		FullPnP		866 4		359519 1384		1384 1384		234 234	
Durith		173 365		53 66		14 14		FullSmet		3517 244		234 234		234 234		234 234	
Dwight		55 75		24 24		14 14		Futurme		857 14		28 5		5 5		5 5	
E									G								
EB Mor		15514		14		14		GK Svc		49 23		31179 174		174 174		174 174	
EIL Inst		64 552		52		52		GAG Lo		262 398		314 314		314 314		314 314	
EMC Ins		3 642		642		642		Galghe 3		191 182		174 174		174 174		174 174	
EMPI 5		110 732		732		732		Gambit 3		1606 1616		174 174		174 174		174 174	
EZEM		44 846		846		846		GnCp wF		21912 13		109 109		13 13		+ 24	
Edling		61 244		244		244		GnBlnd		28 612		542 542		612 612		612 612	
Eostim		74 2670		74		74		GnHydr		957 1524		1524 1524		1392 1392		1392 1392	
EostimF		400 142		55 324		324		GnPhys		102 4		8 8		8 8		8 8	
EotvF		40 23		471700		170		GnShot		ADR 53		100 12		174 174		12 12	
Econo		115 592		592		592		GTel Sdp		90 133		23 64		12 12		+ 12	
EdStl		319 1834		1834		1834		GTel Spd		100 143		21 7		64 64		7 7	
Elkornt		1360010		10		10		Genes3		1000 23		129342		334 334		3412 3412	
Elkornt		1360010		64		64		Geneve		10 3		10 3		32 32		32 32	
Elos 3		3518		14		14		GeoWsh		184 24		416 416		416 416		416 416	
ElderB		220 127		134		134		GobInd		294 612		562 562		612 612		+ 1 1	
ElderB		1		39 55		55		GermF		101 1		31 96		96 96		+ 1 1	
EldrM		95 470		470		470		Gibson 3		24 27		69 99		99 99		+ 1 1	
Eicsd		411 19		19		19		GibHorn		30 24		83 124		124 124		124 124	
Eichmg		7472002		164		164		GigAT		309 11		164 164		164 164		164 164	
EicSar		411 171		171		171		GigAnt		170 25		562224 224		224 224		224 224	
EicSar		260 93		274		274		GigAnt		159 13		1954 1954		124 124		124 124	
EAC Co		18019		174		174		Gloxx		272 41		322 172		172 172		172 172	
EacCos		120 46		100 294		294		Godfrey		231 14		579 174		164 164		164 164	
EacCos		100 83		64 166		166		GoldFid 3		144 316		316 316		316 316		316 316	
EacEnv		103 10		38 134		13		GoldFid 5		144 316		316 316		316 316		316 316	
EacEnv		103 10		74		74		GoldGol		10 3		30 32		216 216		216 216	
EacEnv		103 10		74		74		GoldGol		116 161		152 152		164 164		164 164	
EacEnv		22 19		293 104		104		GoldGol		39 67		616 616		316 316		316 316	
EacEnv		22 19		1203 154		154		GoldGol		7 3		316 316		316 316		316 316	
EacEnv		103 27		103 27		27		GoldGol		26 46		216 216		4 4		4 4	
EacEnv		151 9		9		9		GoldGol		251 129		134 134		1216 1216		1216 1216	
EacEnv		63 8		63		63		GoldGol		191 216		134 134		134 134		134 134	
EacEnv		55 93		93		93		GoldGol		17 19		196 196		134 134		134 134	
EacEnv		414 134		134		134		GoldGol		770 64		616 616		616 616		616 616	
EacEnv		167 6		576		576		GoldGol		346 332		363 311		104 11		+ 16	
EacEnv		720 28		321834		184		GoldGol		425 73		734 424		424 424		424 424	
Bid Ask									Bid Ask								
Cus 54r		529		NL		NY Mun		107		NL		Royce		678		NL	
Cus 54r		499		NL		NY Vard		746		NL		SFT Eq		972 1657		NL	
Cus 54r		756		NL		Never Gl		2641		NL		SofSeas Secur		199 199		NL	

## Mutual Funds

Closing Prices Aug. 18, 1994

com., supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold [Net Asset Value] or bought at market value plus sales taxes on Friday.	<b>Boston Co.</b>
<b>Bid Ask</b>	<b>Cap</b>
<b>AllBuy</b>	<b>CapAp</b> 25.04
<b>AT&amp;T Family:</b>	<b>GvtInc</b> 10.07
<b>ABTIm</b> 11.05 12.17	<b>SeGIn</b> 14.42
<b>Entex</b> 11.53 12.49	<b>BostFFD</b> 12.11
<b>Entex</b> 10.84 11.91	<b>Bosler</b> 20.00
<b>Time</b> 13.97 13.27	<b>Brown</b> 20.00
<b>com F</b> 29.45 31.00	<b>Brown &amp; Beer</b> 13.52
<b>CV</b> 18.91 NL	<b>GP</b> 13.06
<b>Future</b> 11.73 NL	<b>CastIG</b> 10.78
<b>IM Funds:</b>	<b>Equity</b> 10.78
<b>CyTid</b> 11.33 12.23	<b>Inca</b> 14.15
<b>Grinn</b> 9.21 10.41	<b>Scotia</b> 14.45
<b>HIVid</b> 9.73 10.41	<b>TFL</b> 10.78
<b>Horizon Cap:</b> 3.23	<b>TzFL</b> 14.20
<b>Int'l:</b> 22.11 11.17	<b>Calvert</b>
<b>Morto</b> 9.14 9.42	<b>Equity</b> 17.19
<b>Tech</b> 18.89 19.77	<b>Inca</b> 14.15
<b>Alpha F</b> 25.00 21.84	<b>Scotia</b> 14.45
<b>Inter Capital:</b>	<b>TFL</b> 10.78
<b>CorBnd</b> 5.27 6.46	<b>Calvert Bullock:</b>
<b>CmScls</b> 13.84 14.70	<b>AggI</b> 7.84
<b>Entntrp</b> 11.34 12.39	<b>Bullock</b> 12.24
<b>Esch</b> 40.71 NL	<b>Candn</b> 8.19
<b>Fd Am</b> 11.02 11.80	<b>David</b> 3.23
<b>GovSec</b> 12.00 12.64	<b>HITInc</b> 10.45
<b>Groh</b> 22.43 NL	<b>Marin</b> 11.45
<b>HIVid</b> 12.00 12.11	<b>NI Wts</b> 26.58
<b>Hu Yld</b> 9.27 9.77	<b>TzFre</b> 9.48
<b>Hu Yld</b> 17.32 18.88	<b>Cardnl</b> 11.53
<b>IMC</b> 20.07 21.93	<b>Cornex</b> 10.82
<b>PACE</b> 4.61 4.71	<b>CentGr</b> 9.53
<b>Provid</b> 15.03 16.43	<b>Chart Fd</b> 6.17
<b>Venir</b> 15.03 16.43	<b>Cirp Dir</b> 14.42
<b>ExGth</b> <i>unavail</i>	<b>Chesnutt</b> 47.73
<b>merican</b>	<b>CIGNA Powers:</b>
<b>A Bal</b> 9.95 10.07	<b>AggI</b> 12.00
<b>Amco</b> 8.40 9.18	<b>HIVid</b> 12.24
<b>A Null</b> 14.44 15.00	<b>Income</b> 12.24
<b>Bond</b> 12.67 13.19	<b>Mun1B</b> 6.50
<b>Eupoc</b> 13.94 14.50	<b>CalendI Fund:</b>
<b>Fd Inv</b> 11.42 12.49	<b>CoCat</b> 45.14
<b>Growth</b> 13.14 14.24	<b>Fund</b> 13.61
<b>Income</b> 10.36 11.28	<b>GvtSec</b> 11.56
<b>ICA</b> 10.28 11.28	<b>Growth</b> 9.92
<b>NECo</b> 14.19 15.41	<b>NI Yld</b> 6.46
<b>N Pers</b> 8.29 9.00	<b>Income</b> 7.47
<b>Tote</b> 9.41 9.60	<b>DerGr</b> 13.54
<b>Wsh M</b> 9.59 9.80	<b>OptInc</b> 14.15
<b>GthFnd</b> 8.25 9.02	<b>Tax Agg</b> 12.96
<b>Herilo</b> 1.13 NL	<b>CalFix</b> 11.71
<b>Invest</b> 7.27 NL	<b>CoI Gth</b> 31.23
<b>Inv Inv</b> 8.70 NL	<b>Crab</b> 12.47
<b>InvMed</b> 2.95 NL	<b>Crust CD</b> 1.98
<b>NTGth</b> 4.15 4.54	<b>Compre</b>
<b>Nlinc</b> 17.84 18.32	<b>Bond</b> 9.24
<b>Northway</b> 5.57 NL	<b>Fund</b> 16.14
<b>PolYol</b> 13.48 NL	<b>Concord</b>
<b>Prstng</b> 7.73 NL	<b>ConcI G</b> 16.15
<b>Prd B</b> 9.25 10.85	<b>Can Mkt</b> 4.05
<b>Prd C</b> 4.22 NL	<b>Crust</b> 6.45
<b>Stock</b> 6.84 7.50	<b>CoCash</b> 47.11
<b>Green</b>	<b>City Cap</b> 16.48
<b>Alpha</b> 1.46 NL	<b>ConcI</b>
<b>Alpha</b> 11.48 NL	<b>Crust</b> 9.10
<b>Alpha</b> 10.81 NL	<b>InvGr</b> 9.15
<b>AMB B</b> 9.51 NL	<b>Pilot</b> 8.32
<b>CG Inc</b> 13.96 NL	<b>GuardTx</b> 14.72
<b>Crte Gth</b> 14.30 NL	<b>SunBt</b> 14.74
<b>Crte M</b> 14.98 NL	<b>DFA Sm</b> 151.86
<b>Crte M</b> 9.72 NL	<b>DFA Inf</b> 100.02
<b>Coastal</b> 9.56 NL	<b>Dent WIFire:</b>
<b>Coastal</b> 9.56 NL	<b>DgFtr</b> 8.15
<b>Coastal</b> 9.56 NL	<b>DgFtr</b> 12.49
<b>Coastal</b> 9.56 NL	<b>HIVid</b> 12.29
<b>Coastal</b> 9.56 NL	<b>IndIv r</b> 10.02
<b>Coastal</b> 9.56 NL	<b>SeGte</b> 18.15
<b>Coastal</b> 9.56 NL	<b>TraEx</b> 9.75
<b>Coastal</b> 9.56 NL	<b>Wrigly</b> 10.21
<b>Coastal</b> 9.56 NL	<b>Delaware</b>
<b>Coastal</b> 9.56 NL	<b>DMC</b> 9.50
<b>Coastal</b> 9.56 NL	<b>Decat</b> 15.10
<b>Coastal</b> 9.56 NL	<b>Delow</b> 18.21
<b>Coastal</b> 9.56 NL	<b>Deitch</b> 7.13
<b>Coastal</b> 9.56 NL	<b>Tz Fm</b> 6.28
<b>Coastal</b> 9.56 NL	<b>BIT CG</b> 11.35
<b>Coastal</b> 9.56 NL	<b>DIT AG</b> 16.82
<b>Coastal</b> 9.56 NL	<b>DIT C1</b> 9.43
<b>Coastal</b> 9.56 NL	<b>Dir Cap</b> 22.19
<b>Coastal</b> 9.56 NL	<b>DG Div</b>

9.19	9.78	Tutor Fd	17.57	NL
2000 Century:				
GfR	4.7	4.7		
GfRth	12.40	NL		
Selec	22.61	NL		
Ultra r	7.98	7.11		
USG	9.22	NL		
Vers	4.73	4.75		
USA Group:				
GfRth	13.28	NL		
Inca	10.44	NL		
Sbf	14.53	NL		
TexEH	11.65	NL		
TExEH	11.94	NL		
TExEH	10.36	NL		
Unified Mgmt:				
Acum	9.25	NL		
GfRth	16.59	NL		
Inca	13.17	NL		
Mut	11.26	NL		
Group:				
Accm	11.34	11.20		
GfRth	11.62	12.53		
Inca	7.97	8.71		
Growth	10.89	11.20		
IntGfH	7.97	7.25		
Hl Inc	12.51	13.67		
Income	12.85	13.40		
Money	6.45	6.40		
Retire	5.65	5.04		
ScEne	9.41	10.28		
Vang	4.56	5.00		
Und Services:				
GfShr	4.58	NL		
GBT	12.35	NL		
Growth	7.79	NL		
Projct	.99	NL		
ValProp	10.25	NL		
Vent Linc				
Fund:				
Accm	4.63	NL		
Dif:	11.29	NL		
Entre Gf	11.29	NL		
Group:				
Accm	11.24	11.44		
Dif:	7.08	7.74		
Entre Gf	7.40	8.09		
Group:				
Accm	10.54	11.52		
Dif:	9.19	10.04		
Entre Gf	13.30	NL		
Group:				
Accm	12.69	14.54		
Dif:	4.51	NL		
Entre Gf	18.48	19.45		
Group:				
Accm	5.15	5.43		
Dif:	6.15	6.72		
Entre Gf	9.01	8.75		
Group:				
Accm	12.64	NL		
Dif:	8.03	NL		
Entre Gf	52.63	NL		
Group:				
Accm	70.74	71.15		
Fund:				
Accm	2.17	NL		
Dif:	.97	NL		
Entre Gf	1.44	NL		
Group:				
Accm	1.93	NL		
Dif:	8.20	NL		
Entre Gf	14.73	NL		
Group:				
Accm	7.81	NL		
Dif:	10.84	NL		
Entre Gf	15.50	NL		
Group:				
Accm	7.73	8.61		
Dif:	14.01	NL		
Entre Gf	14.44	NL		
Group:				
Accm	7.81	NL		
Dif:	10.84	NL		
Entre Gf	15.50	NL		
Group:				
Accm	7.73	8.61		
Dif:	14.01	NL		
Entre Gf	14.44	NL		
Group:				
Accm	7.81	NL		
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Entre Gf	15.50	NL		
Group:				
Accm	7.73	8.61		
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Group:				
Accm	7.73	8.61		
Dif:	14.01	NL		
Entre Gf	14.44	NL		
Group:				
Accm	7.81	NL		
Dif:	10.84	NL	</	

**Consolidated Trading  
Of NYSE Listing**

Week Ended August 22

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chg
AT&Tn	117,259,000	1954	1896	1918	+12
Mervlyn	108,824,000	3312	2978	3112	-32
IBM	9,650,000	2426	1874	21	+17
FedNIN	8,008,000	1614	12	1454	+73
FordM	5,681,000	4734	4374	4554	+276
NSeml	5,454,300	1414	14	1554	+14
AmEx	5,447,200	3416	3116	3224	+72
Mobil	5,339,300	2852	2742	2778	+278
Exxon	5,330,900	42	3874	4114	+15
Chrysler	5,078,000	3148	2998	3078	+14
Merck	7,524,000	7874	7374	7574	+170
MotorS	6,161,700	2024	1874	2024	+12
AMR	6,086,000	2242	21	2274	+12
Coors	5,592,400	3714	32	3614	+134
ComEd	5,425,000	5524	5524	5734	+11
Opitital	5,354,800	9734	9734	9834	+10
JAL	5,117,500	42	3616	3634	+18
TT Co	5,001,600	2614	24	2474	+16
Goodyr	4,945,700	20	2574	2714	+41
newPw	4,884,800	4414	3774	4214	+42
Issues Traded in: 2,261					
Advances: 1,481					
Declines: 573					
Unchanged: 187					
New highs: 177					
New lows: 58					
Volume	740,900,000 shares				
last week	476,140,000 shares				
983 same week	377,590,000 shares				
984 to date	14,424,718,458 shares				
983 to date	13,445,470,080 shares				
982 to date	8,152,950,000 shares				
Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listing					
Week Ended August 10					
<b>Treasury Bills</b>					
Year to Date: 1,452,670,000 shares					
Issues traded in: 973					
Advances: 496					
Declines: 303					
Unchanged: 114					
New Highs: 58					
New Lows: 40					
Volume: 50,920,000 shares					
Source: Federal Reserve Bank.					



## LANGUAGE

## The Value of Principles

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Words are the tokens current and accepted for conceits," wrote Francis Bacon almost four centuries ago, "as money is for values."

Since Bacon's time, two of those words have added to their meanings. *Conceit*, in the singular, is most often taken to mean "unwarranted pride" rather than "idea." And the word *values*, in the plural, is no longer limited to material worth. The word *values* has become the all-embracing vogue term for "God and country," the work ethic, respect for family, coming to the dinner table with your hair slicked down and your mouth watering for apple pie with a slice of very American cheese.

Only a few years ago, *principles* were the big thing in politics; lately, that word has been shunted aside for *values*, usually modified as *family values*. The phrase *traditional values* is also used, by people who probably mean *historical values*. What happened in American life that replaced *principles* with *values*? What's the difference between the two words? At the beginning was the *principle*: The Latin *principium* meant "source, origin, beginning." That came to mean a primary truth that formed the basis for other beliefs and then to mean a rule for ethical conduct.

Not so with *values*. Rooted in the Latin word for "strength," the plural meant what Bacon used it to mean: material worth. It gradually came to acquire a meaning of *intrinsic worth*. Then, about 50 years ago, psychologists and sociologists glommed on to the word and made it their own, until politicians came along recently to adopt their meaning.

In this sociopolitical meaning, *values* are neither standards of intrinsic worth nor eternal verities. They are relative, not universal: Sociologists used the term to describe the behavior that is accepted by consensus. These values are emphasized within the society and become central to each member's social acceptance: For Titian passengers, "women and children first" was a value, while among some aborigines, "kill only what you need to eat" is a value.

Values can change but *principles* do not. David Guralnik, editor of Webster's New World Dictionary,

explains: "Principles, being theological in origin, are fixed, invariable, absolute, eternal. Values, being in a sense scientific, are nontheological and therefore subject to change and alteration as the demands and needs of a society change."

The value system of one society puts a high worth on work; another society may think of work as an unfortunate necessity and put a higher worth on the contemplative life or chasing around.

*Principles* are what you stand for in life; *values* are what you stand around in among your friends. *Principles* are stern and unfriendly; *values* are warm and supportive. The fact that *principles* are out and *values* are in says a lot about politics in both parties today.

"I SNT the *Olympiad* the years between the Olympic Games?" asks Michael Antebi of Brooklyn. "If so, there are millions of coins with the error engraved on them."

The original meaning of *Olympiad* is "the time between Olympic games" and, in this sense, an *Olympiad* would be equivalent to a United States presidential term. But most people, and all television announcers, take the *Olympiad* to mean "the quadrennial celebration," a meaning that has a lineage of five centuries. This newer meaning gets the gold medal.

The organizers of the 1984 games pushed an odd amalgam of Roman numerals and English words in styling their event "the XXIIIrd Olympiad."

Sports columnist Dave Anderson of The New York Times reacted: "Notice that the organizers have added a blob of California culture, putting 'rd' after Roman numerals. That's like putting guacamole on pizza. In L.A., you can get guacamole on pizza."

The New York Times style is "the XXIII Olympiad," which is an improvement over the nerd's *rd* but is not a complete representation of the spoken term. Upon deliberation, I would write "Olympiad XXIII," in the style of the Super Bowl, or "the Twenty-Third Olympiad," or "the 23rd Olympiad." Who ever heard of the XXIIIrd Psalm? Or the XXIII Psalm?

Values can change but *principles* do not. David Guralnik, editor of Webster's New World Dictionary,

## The Louvre's Past

By Clark Hargraves  
Reuters

PARIS — The plan to build a glass pyramid outside the imposing classical facade of the Louvre museum has given archaeologists a chance to examine 13 centuries of Paris history.

Remains of an area once filled with aristocratic mansions and a web of shop-filled streets have been uncovered during work on the foundation for the pyramid.

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Since March, a team of archae-

ologists — 53 professionals, 20 diggers and 50 volunteers — have been working to get a look at the area's turbulent past.

Work is also being done on a separate site in the Cour Carrée, but here the ruins will be converted into an underground museum. Tourists will be able to go inside the dungeons of the city fortress built by King Philippe Auguste in 1190 and converted into a palace by Charles V nearly two centuries later.

Behind bright, graffiti-covered boards surrounding the Cour Napoléon site, excavators have uncovered an area they say was sparsely populated farmland under Philippe Auguste.

In the 12th and 13th centuries a

church and a charity school

ruins uncovered by excavation for Pei pyramid.

ruins uncovered by excavation for Pei pyramid.